William S. Hart is a great believer in and admirer of horses. This picture would indicate that the feeling is reciprocated.

this fact I was so thoroughly sure that I was ready to sacrifice my standing on the speaking stage, purchased by long years of toil and hard knocks, to gamble with fate.

The company with which I was playing at the time had offered me the leading male rôle in the new spring production in New York. As dramatic engagements at that time of the season are harder to find than the proverbial needle in the haystack, they were simply astounded when I refused the part. When I confessed that I had determined to go to the Pacific Coast to enter motion pictures they thought I was crazy. But I stuck to my decision. The tour closed in New York in 1914, one Saturday, and the following Monday saw me on a train for Los Angeles—and I paid my own railroad fare.

In May, 1914, I started my work in Western pictures as a star at the salary of $75 a week, with no other financial interest of any nature. Such was the status of Western photoplays at the time. I might add that the New York engagement would have paid me $350 a week.

Five years have passed since that eventful time in my career. That I have devoted this lengthy period almost exclusively to the production of Western pictures is the best proof that the American public possesses for the great West a love that will endure for all time.

Editors Who Sway the People

Being a Study of the Career and Characteristics of Frederick Dixon, Editor of the Christian Science Monitor

By GEORGE P. MORRIS

BOSTON, provincial in its point of view and placed on the eastern rim of a nation and continent that perforce hereafter must both know and be known by Asia as well as by Europe, is hardly the city where one would expect to find published the only "international daily newspaper" of the country. New York for racial and commercial and Chicago for geographical reasons might seem a likelier choice. However, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, who decreed the Christian Science Monitor into being, established it with the intention of its becoming world-wide in its range of news, interpretative comment, and circulation. If it was needed when it began, it is more valuable now, especially when the United States so clamantly requires an "international mind and heart," and when the rest of the world needs quite as urgently fuller information of the best life of the republic than it gets from existing cable service to European, Latin-American and Asiatic countries.

Credit and responsibility for the scope and efficiency of the Monitor's national and international service belongs to Mr. Frederick Dixon, who became editor-in-chief of the paper in 1914, having previously been an associate editor with headquarters in London, where he laid the foundations of the foreign news service of the paper. Known as a prolific writer for some of the best of the English weeklies and monthlies, he had won high standing as a thinker and writer when he became a Christian Scientist. Moreover he had seen much of the British imperial domain, and had studied the foreign policies of his own and of other nations. His books, especially those discussing Asiatic problems, had established his reputation as a student and author with a distinct flair for international politics and for analysis of the strife of contemporary races and civilizations. Moreover his education and his personal tastes had given him an exceptional range of allusion to the best historical and biographical literature of ancient and modern times, French as well as English, so that when he wrote on current events it was his wont to make the reader aware that he, Dixon, had standards of comparison born out of the past, permanent and not ephemeral. Add to these assets moral idealism, sincere belief in democracy and faith in the people, sympathy with extension of suffrage to women, hatred of intemperance and impurity, and courage bold enough to challenge fakirs and sinners in the high places of church and state, and it was clear that when he finally sat down on his tripod in the Boston office, a factor in journalism had arrived that must be reckoned with.

One of his first tasks was to study the life of the American democracy, to get in touch with the mainsprings of conduct in Canada as well as in the United States, and to further Pan-Americanism. He knew Europe and Asia better than he did New England and Nova Scotia. He had been oriented. He must become occidentalized. Statesmen at Washington and Ottawa soon found, as had their contemporaries in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Belgrade and Constantinople, that this journalist was a man to be relied upon as a confidant. He and his subordinates played the game fair. Ergo they began to get secrets not disclosed to the ordinary correspondent. The Dixon theory posited truth, bottom truth, from the statesmen; but it also pledged honor as to time of publication and compliance with the desires of the informant. Better real exposition of facts at a late day than superficial announcement earlier; and this rule governs all the Monitor's correspondents in all lands.

Following the same tactics the Monitor won the confidence of leaders of organized labor, of defenders of the more radical social movements, and of spokesmen for ostracized minorities. They were given a chance to state their cases, to get the full text of their "state papers" before the public. Greeks, Armenians, Lithuanians, Poles, Letts, Finns and the entire group of "lesser peoples," with their representatives in the United States, found in a widely circulated and conservatively managed journal something like fair play and intelligent interpretative reporting of events in their motherlands and in their American centers of population. Consequently, today, a considerable percentage of the circulation of the Monitor is among the foreign-born residents of the United States.

Mr. Dixon's interest in music, the drama, the plastic arts, literature and social betterment, have led him to stress prominently collection of news and opinion from all quarters of the earth which have to do with these humanizing, spiritualizing factors in life. The best traditions of earlier British journalism, and his own code as a gentleman liberally educated, as well as his religion, explain this journalistic policy.

Mr. Dixon hates personal publicity, tends strictly and loyally to his professional task, eschews society, probably is not known by sight even to a hundred people in Boston who are not Christian Scientists; and he will deprecate the writing and publishing of this article. To the world and to his staff he says "We" and not "I." But "You"—the public—has some rights that are paramount. Super-modesty is sometimes the foe of justice; and no series of contemporary editors could omit a man who is read each day around the world.